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HECKERS' FARINA is in the highest repute as HECKERS' FARINA is in the highest repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metrophilan, and other first-class Hotels and Salcons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dishon all giod tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Groton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New York. A liberal discount to dealers.

HECKER & BROTHER.

New Hork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORAGE GREELEY & Co.

THOMAS H. BOOTH, opposite Temperance Hall, TREN TON, N. J., has THE TRIBUNE for sale.

The mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, by the United States Steamer Vanderbilt, will close to day at 104 o'clock a. m.

F By the arrival of the steamship Ætna at Boston, we are put in possession of additional intelligence from Europe, a portion of which was published in a postscript to our morning edition yesterday. Beside the interesting news from Italy and Germany, which is analyzed in another column, we learn that Parliament was prorogued on the 13th ult : that the King of Prussia was at the point of death; that the fetes at Paris were to be signa lized by an amnesty which would include some of the most distinguished French exiles; that the Emperor of Russia is connecting Moscow with the mouth of the Amoor by a line of telegraph, which may be extended to this country, and by and by lead to inter-continental communication, as was suggested months ago by this journal; that the British and French Ministers to China had refused to confer with the Imperial Commissioners. except at Pekin, and that, in consequence of this refusal, trouble was apprehended.

A NEW AFRICAN EXPLORER.

In THE TRIBUNE of June 29th and July 13th we published three letters from an African traveler. which undoubtedly attracted the attention they deserved from the intelligent and especially the scientific reader, for their lively and interesting descriptions of men and beasts, and their valuable addition to geographical science of a knowledge of regions to which hitherto the white man had never penetrated. The writer of these letters is Mr. Paul B. du Chaillu, by birth a Frenchman, but by adoption an American, who, nearly four years since. went out to Africa, partly under the patronage of the Philadelphia Natural History Society, but chiefly at his own charges, induced by his love of science to suffer the privations of a life of adventure among savage beasts, and hardly less savage men, under the meridian and merciless sun of the Equator, in a region which, on our best maps, is a virgin country, unmarked, save upon the sea coast, by a single name. We have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. du Chaillu arrived in this city on Wednesday, in the brigantine Ocean Eagle from the Island of Corisco. after a passage of sixtyeight days.

With occasional intervals, when Mr. du Chaillu has returned to recruit at the hospitable homes which the missionaries have made for themselves on the Island of Corisco, and that he might ship to the United States the treasures in natural history which he had collected, he has spent the whole term of his absence in that section of Africa lying four or five degrees on both sides of the equator. and several bundred miles inland from the coast. If the reader will turn to the map of Africa he will observe that opposite to the Gulf of Guinea is an "unexplored region," stretching nearly across the Continent, to the Indian Ocean. The only settlements of whites on its coast north of Mayumba, are at the mouth of the Gaboon river, on the island of Corisco, and at the slave depet o Cape Lopez. That, at the mouth of the Gaboon Mr. du Chaillu made his point of departure. From this place, in the course of the three years, he made five separate expeditions, penetrating to the interior, until his progress was arrested by the Sierra del Crystal Mountains, which seem to be the continuation of the great chain of the mountains of Kong, which come down through Guines, and exploring the country between this range and the sea for several degrees on both sides of the equinectial line. The distance traversed in all these journeys must have been several thousand miles.

There are in that country no beasts of

is one not of prairie and plain, but of unbroken forest; hostile tribes of Africans, who had never seen a white man, waging frequent wars, whose institutions are slavery, witcheraft, and cannibalism, are its people; and, though it is filled with all the ravishing beauty and grand sublimity of tropical vegetation and scenery, its possession is disputed with its savage inhabitants by ferocious beasts, and venomous reptiles and insects. Unaccompanied and unattended by any white companior, but trusting to native servants alone for guidance and aid, so far as he needed any other than that given him by his own indomitable courage and energy, a young man of slight stature, apparently with no great powers of endurance, and not yet thirty years of age, has, on foot and in rude canoes, traversed its rivers, plunged into its forests, scaled its mountains, and fearlessly encountered all its savage natives whether beast or human. On one of these excursions he was absent eighteen months in the bush; and had he perished then, or, indeed at any other time, he would have fallen a martir, unknown, except to a few personal friends, to his love of knowledge. In our work-day and money-making age, when to be enthusiastic is to be almost ridiculous, and, there seems to young men, nothing new left to be done in the world, it strikes us that this young explorer is entitled to admiration, and that such courage and devotion may suggest some profitable reflections.

We have had the pleasure of several interviews with Mr. du Chaillu, and it is not improper to say that his simplicity and modesty impress us as much as his intelligence and courage. He is stored full of curious information in relation to the various tribes which he has visited, and much in their manners, their habits, their religions, and the condition they have reached in the art of living, is illustrated by a variety of manufactures, of utensils, of arms, of musical instruments, and of idols. It is a new evidence of the deleterious influence of the first approach of civilization to barbarism, that the further Mr. du Chaillu went from the coast, the higher be found the moral and intellectual condition of the natives. It is true, they eat each other, but in this only they were worse than the sea-coast tribes; while in their rude manufactures they are more ingenious, and are therefore a more self-reliant people. Nor are we altogether just in designating their manufactures as rude. Their cloth made of grass is of a fine texture, and the sewing with which the pieces are stitched together, for they cannot, apparently, weave beyond a certain length, is as even as a civilized housewife's hemming. Their pottery, if exhibited as Etruscan vases, would be admired for beauty of form and material. Their buives and spear-heads are made of iron, and the wonder is that a people who could so smelt the ore, and manufacture the metal with such remarkable skill, should have proceeded no further in the

But it is not his curious museum of native pro ductions (large as it is) that Mr. du Chaillu esteems the most precious of his acquisitions. He has treasures for the Cabinets of Natural History for which he has a right to feel both pride and enthusiasm. He has settled the question of the character, dimensions, and habits of that gigantic and ferocious monkey, the Troglodytes Gorilla several prepared specimens of which, of his own shooting, he has with him. He brings, also, preparations of the Koulam Kamba, which he thinks is a new species, between the gorilla and the chimpanzee. Of birds he has several new varieties And thus the earth and the air, the human and the brute creation, have all contributed, through this courageous explorer, to the enlargement of knowledge. It is fortunate for science that he has returned safely; but, though safe returned, it is a singular commentary on that return to a Christian and civilized land, that, though he passed unharmed and unwronged through three years of life among benighted cannibals, he had no sooner entered the Bay of New-York than he was robbed of two rare and valuable birds, which he had brought with him

alive from that savage country. -Mr. Du Chaillu will, in due time, lay before the readers of THE TRIBUNE some further details of his adventures and discoveries; and he will probably afterward employ his ample notes in the preparation of an elaborate work, for which his treasures of natural history, his collections of African utensils and manufactures, and his numerous drawings of scenery and persons, will furnish an admirable variety of materials.

EUROPEAN CONFEDERATIONS.

The conflicts at Frankfort-on-the-Main and Mentz, between Austrian and Prussian soldiers, are important as symptoms rather than otherwise. Acts of war they are not, for the respective Governments are at peace; but they strikingly illustrate the hostile feeling which has grown up between the two Powers in consequence of the course of Prussia during the recent war. Austria relied on German help to repel the attacks of France; and but for Prussia she would no doubt have had it. This has substantially been alleged by the Emperor Francis Joseph; and there is no reason to doubt its truth. The defeat and humiliation of Austria are thus due to Prussia; and it is but natural that the Austrian army, on which the defeat and humiliation were especially inflicted, should cherish a corresponding animosity sgainst the Government and the army which caused them to be thus left in the lurch. At Frankfort and Mentz, portions of the Austrian and Prussian federal contingents having been brought together, this bitterness of feeling has resulted in sanguinary collisions, complete accounts of which have not yet reached us.

That the two Governments are quite as hostile to each other as their soldiers is certain; but it is not likely that they will carry matters to the fighting point. What is probable is, that an effort will be made to reorganize the Federation, and in some way to strengthen the central Government. At present, this Government is not a very efficient or a very respectable one; but it is difficult to see how anything short of a revolution can produce any serious change in it. The natural jealousies of the several States, the prevailing distrust and dislike of Prussia, and the present inability of Austria to exert any active power out of her own dominions, all conspire to keep Germany as it is. The military riots will o course be suppressed; but the mutual ill-feeling of the two chief nations of Germany will long remain to perplex and defeat the efforts of German states

While the German Bund is thus effectively fall ing to pieces, the proposed Italian Bund does no seem to be acquiring the consistency without which it cannot be set up, or be made to hold together after its machinery is put in motion. What the Zurich Conference will do can only be conjectured: for though it has held two or three sessions, its proceedings are kept secret. Meanwhile in Central Italy, the people are proceeding with order and moderation to carry on and complete the Governture has been chosen, and its day of meeting fixed for Aug. 18. This Legislature is made up of med erate Liberals, who are strenuously opposed to the reestablishment of the Grand Ducal authority, and bent upon consummating their annexation to Sardinia. In Bologna a Legislative Assembly has also been called. In Parma, as we learn by a report from Vienna, the republic has been proclaimed; but this needs confirmation. The revolution and the report of it are probably a device of enemies of the Italian people; and are in opposition to the moderation and prudence which the citizens of Central Italy have hitherto manifested. The disposition of these disobedient but not disorderly States is the most knotty problem with which either the Zurich Conference, or the European Congress that may possibly follow it, can have to deal.

From Naples we now hear for the first time of decided official hostility to the federal project. It is said that the Government has sent circulars to the bishops and the officials, calling on them to induce the people to petition against joining in the confederation. This makes another great obstacle to the scheme: for with Naples, Piedmont and the Pope reluctant to enter upon it, and central Italy in a state of revolution, it is difficult to see how a confederation can be even organized, much less made to work with any harmony and efficacy We fear that it is an Idee Napoleonienne that cannot be realized at present.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Mercury publishes the call for an Opposition State Convention, to be held at Treuton on the 7th of September, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of New-Jersey. The Mercury accompanies the call with the following earnest and judicious remarks:

"The duty of the Opposition of this State is clear "The duty of the Opposition of this State is clear and imperative. We must have UNION AND HARMONY. Such a thing as discord and division must be scouted by good men everywhere. The honor of NewsJetsey, the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth, the moral sentin ents and purity of our people, demand that all questions of minor importance should be cast aside, and that we should nominate a candidate for Governor, strong in unswerving integrity, high ability, and manly independence, with a life so pure that the darts of slander will fail harmless at his feet. It is no common contest in which we are about to enter. I loses much of its partisan aspect by the action of the loses much of its parties a spect by the action of the Democratic Convention, which has placed in nomination a representative of the worst elements of that sham Democracy, but it gains that force which calls from its retirement and retreat the better and purer elements of political action. It will be a contest rising above the demands and interests of party, into a just consideration of the necessities of a good government. onsideration of the necessities of a good g

consideration of the decessated of a reckless and danger-ous administration of affairs.

"The people of New-Jersey must decide this ques-tion for themselves. It is our high and inestimable privilege to govern ourselves, and we trust that no small and petry differences may be allowed to injure or in reads the cause we have at heart. Let us cast aside in pede the cause we have at heart. Let us cast aside to day all thoughts of difference, all expressions of doubt, all remembrances of the past, and determine that in the ensuing contest our majority shall be counted by thousands. The Opposition of the State, Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Americans, and Republicans, Lecompton Democrats, Americans, and roll up again those majorities which then so utterly dispirated our fees. We must have instart and thorough organization in every section of the State. Meetings must be held; the vote of the State must be thoroughly convased; we must arouse the indifferent and encourage the state of the state ways victory may be ours." the ardent, so that a glorious victory may be ours.

We are giad to believe that the spirit breathed by these heartfelt words already pervades a very large proportion of the people of the State. Gen. Wright, the Lecompton candidate for Governor, was, we believe, formerly a Know-Nothing, but deserted that organization for Lecomptonism, which he thought would pay better. We think he will find that the profits of the one will, in his case, be about as much as the profits of the other, With Union and Organization his defeat is certain.

One of the objections urged against the nomination of Mr. James Gordon Bennett as the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty, is that he is oo old to attend to the business of the office with the necessary energy and rapidity. This objection , we think, disposed of by the fact that Mr. Bennett conducts a morning journal in this city, which circulates every day 25,000 or 30,000 copies, at a moderate calculation. The man, who can do that, might easily be Mayor of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City all at once, and still have time every afternoon to take an excursion to the lovely shades of Washington Heights, the finest part of Manhattan Island, where the wealth and fashion of the metropolis will soon have their focus, and from where magnificent points of view, clusters of luxurious and picturesque villas will look abroad upon the splendid landscape.

But though we regard the objection we have referred to as being rather the suggestion of those who can find nothing else to say, we shall proceed to answer it, not by reference to the daily achievements of the candidates we propose, for that we have done pretty conclusively in the preceding sentence; but by facts of another description. The only evidence alleged in proof of the allegation is that Mr. Bennett's hair has become gray; but this is by no means a certain indication of age. We have known men who were gray at thirty, just as others become baid, by a hereditary tendency; and in the City of New York, the majority of men are gray at forty five, and while they are yet in the very maturity and force of all their faculties. Thus it would be a rash inference to conclude from the fact that a man's locks are frosted about the temples that he no longer possesses his mental and physical energies in full perfection.

The fact, however, is, that Mr. Bennett is still comparatively young, though he does not dye his hair, like some of the gay and gracious old bachelors that flourish about Tammny Hall. As we learn by his biography, from the choice pen of Isaac C. Pray, esq., he was born about the year 1800. Now, in most biographies, such a statement would signify the year 1795 or 1797; but when we examine Mr. Pray's work, we find that it is characterized by an effort not to exaggerate any fact relating to his subject, which is carried so far, that he understates rather than overstates everything. For this reason we are convinced that the real year is not 1800, but rather 1803 or 1805, which would make the age of Mr. Bennett to be now 56 or 54 years. This, we say, is comparatively young. When Mr. Buchanan became President, he was 67, or 13 years older than Mr. Bennett is at present. Gen. Caleb Cushing is now 60, Senator Slidell is 65. Gen. Cass is 77. Daniel S. Dickinson is 59. Gov. Marcy was Secretary of State at 70, and yet no good Democrat would admit that either of these distinguished leaders and lights of his party was too old to discharge with honor the duties of the moseminent political positions. We trust, then, that we shall hear no more with regard to the age of the Union Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty as contributing an objection to his nomination. On the contrary, it is an additional reason for choosing him, because it implies experience and practical capacity to understand and regulate the working of political machinery. Let Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall then unite in nominating James Gordon Bennett for Mayor. He is a true representative

and over whose election they can legitimately rejoice-if, indeed, he should be elected. A s to that point, we desire to have it well understood that we shall probably support the Republican, and do our best to defeat the Democratic candidate; but this does not blind us to the true policy for the Democrats. Let us see if they have sense enough to

The old fegies of the Tammany Society are growling very savagely over the doings of some of their Sachems. At a meeting held this week, it is asserted that the ballot-box being in the hands of the Post-Office, at least fifty new members of all shades and grades were admitted, the Grand Sachem uniformly declaring each man elected, although there were a large number of black balls in nearly every instance. What does all this formidable preparation portend? Is it an attempt, on the part of the intriguing politicians, to prevent the nomination of James Gordon Bennett as the Democratic candidate for Mayor?

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1859.

Fifteen candidates have recently passed through a satisfactory examination, and will be warranted as Third Assistant Engineers. The unusually large number of steamers added to the Navy during the past year renders the increase of such officers neces-

No definite action has vet been taken on the case Quartermaster Cross, recently investigated by Court Martial. The delay is owing to the absence from Washington of the Secretary of War.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Greenwood, has received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Leavenworth of the children spared at the Mountain Mendow massacre. They will at once be taken to Carrolton, Arkansas, near the point from which the expedition with which they were connected set out and there restored to their friends.

The Assistant Secretary of State is absent in Maine The State Department has been officially advised that an order has been received at the Custom House, Para, Brazil, authorizing the reduction of the Government export duty to five per centum—a difference of two per centum in favor of the exporter. The order took effect on the 28th July.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Aug. 26-11 p. m. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Indian new about due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 17th inst. Weather clear. Wind west.

The Editor and the Rowdy in Baltimore.

Валлимоне, Апр. 26, 1859. Henry M. Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of The

Daily Exchange, was assaulted this afternoon, in an emnibus, by a notorious rowdy, named Paul Placide, when he drew his revolver, and fired three times, the balls taking effect in the hand and arm of his assailant. The affair produced considerable excitement. Democratic Congressional Con-

Bancor, Me., Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

At the Democratic Convention held in the HIId Congressional District, a few days since, Wm. H. Burrill and James Y. McClintock were elected Delegates to the National Convention at Charleston, Both gentlemen are friends of Judge Douglas. Strong Popular Sovereignty resolutions were passed. U. S. Agricultural Society's Fair.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 26, 1839. Preparations are now makinghere for the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, which is to be held in this city, commencing Sept 12. All the railroads centering here have made arrangements to carry stock and articles for the exhibition free, and visitors at hair

are. The Superintendent of the exhibition is daily in eccipt of letters from all parts of the country, containrg applications for room from those who wish to ex-hibit their wares and goods. The prospects for the access of the Fair are very flattering.

Later From Mexico.

New-Onteans, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.
An arrival at this port from Vera Cruz, on the 14th instant, furnishes the following advices:

A revolutionary movement had been made at Jalapa, but it was promptly suppressed by Gen. Robles, who principal participants. The health reports of Vera Cruz state that there are

no cases of yellow fever or vomit.

It was reported, but the rumor was discredited, that It was reported, but the rumor was discredited, the Miramon had sent a Peace Commission to Juarez.

Courtesies to the Baltimore City Guards. Bostos, Friday, Aug.£26, 1859. The Baltimore City Guards were vestanday entertained with a grand banquet by their hosts, the Charlestown City Guards, and in the evening attended

a levee at the house of Mayor Dana. This afternoon they will be escorted through Boston, and leave by the Norwich and Worcester soute for home.

Rowdyism in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 20, 1859. The Baltimore American publishes a call this morning for a town meeting of the friends of law and order, without distinction of party, to put in nomination can-didates in opposition to the rowdy clubs.

Movements of Gov. Seymour. Bostos, Friday, Aug. 56, 1859. A Committee of gentlemen from Connecticut are the city awaiting Governor Seymour, to escort him to his native place, where a grand public welcome will be tendered to him. Gov. Seymour is a passenger on the

Balloon Ascension.

America.

Oswago, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.
Prof. Steiner, the aeronaut, aecended in his ballo Europa, from Toronto, at 4; o'clock yesterd: after-noon, and landed, at 9; last evening, eight mines south of this city, having come all the way over Lake On-

Failure of Wholesale Grocers.

CINCINSATI, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.
Messrs. Holmes & Conwell, grocers and commission erchants, have assigned their property. Conwell has abeconded.

Death of Eminent Merchants.

Baltimons, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.
George Brown, etc., of the Baltimore Banking house of George Brown & Co., and immentely wealthy, died at his residence this morning, at an advanced age. James Swan, another wealthy citizen, also died this morning. Both of the deceased were ex-Presidents of the Merchant's Bank of this city.

-In the 1st District of Maryland, John Fleming of Somerset county, a Democrat, has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress, in opposition to Stewart, regular Democrat, and Cox, the American nominee. The Hop. Augustus R. Sollers of Calvert county, formerly a Whig member of Congress from the VIth District of this State, and more recently attached to the American party, has published a letter in which he says: "I am forced into the ranks of the Democratic party, in spite of the prejudices engendered by twenty years of active pposition, because I behold in that party the only bulwark of Southern rights, the only political organization capable of stemming the tide of Northern fanaticism, and of supporting, in their integrity, the Constitution and the Union." The Democratic Convention of the Vth District of Maryland, composed of Allegany, Frederick, and Washington counties, met at Cumberiard on Wednesday, to nominate a candidate for Copgress, but failed to do so,

Ondits of the day" for The Washington States says that it is "a fixed impression upon our mind that Emerson Etheridge will be the presiding burden; the region, after leaving the coast, ments they have organized. In Tuscany a Legisla- man, whom both factions can cordially support, officer of the XXXVIth House of Representatives.

EUROPE.

BY THE ÆTNA

Bosros, Friday, Aug. 26-1 45 a. a. The steams in Atna, from Liverpool on the 114 inst., arrived have at 11 o'clock this morning. He dated are the same as those by the America at Halifar

THE CONFERN NCE AT ZURICH.

ZURICH, Tuesday, Aug. 2.-To-day the second at ting of the Conference took place. Yesterday the chief of the Government of Zurich paid a visit to the members of the Conference, who assured him that they ally appreciated the strict neutrality which S.vilzer and has observed.

BERNE, Thursday, Aug. 11.-Yesterday there was o sitting of the Conference at Zurich. At the sitting of the day before yesterday the representative of Sar linis was not present. Baron Meyseaburg has departed from Vienna. BERNE, Aug. 11 .- According to news received from

Zurich, M. de Bourqueney had to-day a conference with M. des Ambrois. At three o'clock p. m. another conference took piace between M. de Bourqueney and Count Colleredo. The Marquis de Turgot, French Big. bassader at Berne, has issued numerous invitations for celebrating the fete of Napoleon on the 15th inst. ZURICH, Aug. 12 .- At the Diplomatic banquet to

day speeches were made by the Federal President and Vice President, and the Count Colloredo. M. de Bourquercy has invited the Diplomatic Corps to a grand banquet on the 15th.

The Zurich Conference had resolved to prolong the armistice until the ratification of peace.

Tunis, Aug. 10 .- An official message, dated Har ence 9th, states that the elections were concluded was perfect order, and a large number of voters attended to give their suffrages. The electors belonged to a classes of the country. The seembly is convoked for Thursday next. The country is quiet and the inhabit ants full of confidence.

The proclammation to the people of Tuscany on the eve of action states that the Government had received authoritative encouragement for the course it was pur suing, and trusts that the elections will offer the Empa or Napoleon a valid reason for accomplishing his benevolent intentions toward Italy. The document concludes as follows: "Europe desires peace, but Europe will not have peace if the legitimate opinions of the Italians, calmly announced, be not respected,"

Turis, Thursday, Aug. 11 .- Advices from Bologue state that a decree of Government has convoked an ascembly, to be elected by the inhabitants, in order to express the wishes of the population. Several agean of Mazzini had been arrested and expelled. It is as serted that the Conference of Zurich has proloaged the armistice indefinitely. The French troops have suspended their departure from Italy.

There was a vague rumor that the Prince Name leen was to be made Sovereign of Tuscany.

The Mercantile Courrier of Genoa states that the Princes who have lost their thrones in Italy have sent secret emissaries into their respective States to foment disorder, and distribute money among their adherents.

In the Province of Parma, twenty-six out of the whole twenty-nine Communes have declared their si besion to the Sardinian Government.

It is stated in the Italian correspondence of The London Times that Modena and Tuscany have signed an offensive and defensive league.

Farini, Diciator of Modena, has assembled a large force under his orders. He told Count Resiste, the French Envoy Extraordinary, that he would level Modena to the ground sooner than he would see the Duke restored by force.

The correspondent of The Times thinks that the Emperor of the French desires to raise up such as opposition as will render the restoration of the Dake The rulers of Central Italy, mistrusting the luke-

warmness of the Modena party, have called the Red Republicans to their assistance. The Electoral Colleges of Modena are convoked for

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany was said to be preparing a manifesto offering the Tuscans a repre-

sentative Constitution. The King of Sardinia has conferred the grand cross of the order of the Anunciado on Count Walewski.

The following is from The London Times : "A telegram from Parma is a quick fulfillment of the anticipation we ventured to put forth yesterday. Already, it appears that the Red Republicans have obtained the advantage over the friends of order in Parms. The intelligence is from Austrian official sources, and we may hope that a more detailed report may mitigate the revolutionary character which is given to these events. If, however, it be purely ask simply true that Red Republicanism has been pro-claimed at Parms, and that the respectable classes are in flight, then poor, doomed Italy has once again missed her opportunity of freedom."

FLORENCE, Aug. 11, 5 p. m .- The Ministers and Deputies went this morning to the Cathedral. They were cheered at the opening of the Assembly, and the opening message of Nicasoli was much applauded The whole town is covered with placards ending with these words: "Viva Vittore Emmanuele! Il notre Re. The Liverpool Post of the 13th gives the following

The rumors published yesterday that the Red Republicane had obtained the advantage over the friends of order in Parma, and that the Piedmontese had been driven from that city, is confirmed partially by news received from Austrian official sources.

On the other hand, we learn that Count Reiset, the French Emperor's special Envoy to Central Italy, had at Parma handbills thrown into his carriage express ing a wish for annexation to Sardinia. The Provisional Government of Tuscany issued s

proclamation to the pleople before the elections took place, calling upon them to enable, by their conduct, the Emperor Napoleon to do for Italy what he intends for their good; and it is stated, besides, that they have sent a special Envoy to Berlin to obtain the consect of the Prussian Government to the removal of the present dynasty. With regard to the question as to who is to take the place of that dynasty, the Paris correspondent of The London Star returns to a project already mentioned-namely, a marriage between the Grand Duchess of Parma and the nephew of Victor Emanuel, the Prince of Carignan, to be followed by other marriages, destined to cement the union between the Houses of Savoy and the Imperial Family of France and the Bourbons of Parma, and, at the same time, to promote the cause of Italian unity under Sardirian supremacy. In the Ducky of Modena everything see as in favor

of Piedmont. The people ran in crowds, we are told, to vote the dethronement of Francis V. The Duke, it is added, is in the environs of Reggio, where he wanders about disguised and in secret to warm the zeal of his partieans. It is further stated that the Modenese and Parmesae have been invited to a morster banquet, which is to take place at Piaceza, for the purpose of coming to an understanding upon three

The dethronement of the former dynastics : 46 nexation to Piedmont, and confederation with Top cany and the Romagus to secure a common politics and military action.

The military riots at Mayence have been followed by others of a more serious nature in the neighbor ing city of Frankfort, the seat of the German Federa diet, where fighting in the streets, with side arms, takes place daily. The combatants are the Prussian soldiers on the one side, and the Austrian, Bavarian, and Frankfort troops on the other. This news is not very reassuring for the continuance of peace on the

There is discontent in Italy, and disunion in Germany, and the opinion is gaining strength that there are serious obstacles to the establishment of the propored Italian Confederation. The St. Petersburg